to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through (i) encouraging the setting up of Self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and (ii) provision of wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the (c) above, question does not arise.

Poverty alleviation schemes

3632. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally implemented/sponsored poverty alleviation schemes under execution now;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in the recent times to ascertain the impact of these schemes in poverty alleviation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing on all India basis, an employment oriented urban poverty alleviation programme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), with effect from 1.12.1997. The Scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those who have not studied beyond 9th standard and, secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) and (c) All India evaluation of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been carried out recently by the Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi. The major findings of the evaluation study are as under:—

* Good impact in facilitating employment is observed in all the States.
* Majority of the beneficiaries who were imparted skill training fall under the age group of 18-30 years.

* Loan approval by banks in majority of cases in South and East India took lesser time than in the North & West India.

* A good percentage of beneficiaries are having a decent earning from the SJSRY activities.

* Women groups market their products on their own and do not require any middleman for marketing except in some of the East & North Eastern States where majority of groups require middlemen for marketing.

* The formation of DWCUA groups has had a possitive impact on the women members as their desire and confidence for getting self-employed has increased. This has led to increase in income and savings thereby improving their health, education and social prestige.

* Thrift and Credit Societies (TCSs) are very active in organizing Health Camps, in providing assistance in making ration cards and in getting local children into primary schools enrolled. These have also been very effective in terms of promoting small savings and petty business, promoting group solidarity, resolving social and family discords and facilitating children's education.

* Majority of the wage labourers under Urban Wage component of the scheme are employed for less than 3 months on an average and non sustainable employment keeps them in the BPL status.

* Bank officials highlighted, *inter-alia,* inadequate skill training, wrong choice of projects, non viability of the projects, lack of adequate publicity as the major reasons for non achievement of physical targets by some of the States.

Beneficial schemes for migrant labourers

3633. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 30 million people migrated to urban areas from different States for employment according to 2001 Census;